

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF

DECEMBER 23, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED

WAR

NEWS

Illustrated London News Ltd.
EDITORIAL DEPT.



PART 20

PRICE SIXPENCE: BY INLAND POST, SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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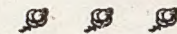
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THE Illustrated War News

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS—SIXPENCE.



Part 12 Completed the First Volume
of "The Illustrated War News."

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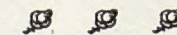
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The Illustrated War News.



Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF EAST COAST TOWNS: FRAGMENTS OF GERMAN SHELLS FIRED INTO THE PORT, IN A SHOP-WINDOW IN HARTLEPOOL.

THE GREAT WAR.

ON Monday, Dec. 15, there was a great to-do at Stamboul. In circumstances of much pomp the Sultan opened the Turkish Parliament, whose very existence, by reason of its fatuous inefficiency, had been entirely forgotten by everyone outside the Mohammedan world. Among those present at this empty ceremony were Field-Marshal von der Goltz, author of that admirable work, "The Nation in Arms"—a perfect store-house of facts and ideas about the conduct of modern war—who has now exchanged the German Governorship of Belgium for something like the supreme command of the Ottoman Army, and the Khedive of Egypt, "with whom the Sultan had a long talk before taking his place on the throne." That "long talk" is likely to cost the Khedive very dear—the more so since he subsequently left for Vienna "to confer with leading authorities there," or, in other words, to confabulate with the enemies of England—which means that the nominal ruler of Egypt will soon have to be added to Alphonse Daudet's "Rois en Exil," and there an end.

In his speech from the throne the Sultan told a lot of downright lies about the origin of the war—as far as the adhesion of Turkey to the cause of the Austro-German Allies was concerned, coupled with the expression of his half-hearted conviction "that our forces on land and sea will add fresh victories in Asia and Africa to those gained by the glorious armies of

Germany and Austria-Hungary against our common enemies." But there was one thing to which the Sultan, in his Speech from the Throne, did *not* allude—the fact, namely, that, on the previous day (Sunday, Dec. 13), a British submarine, *B 11*, under Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, had penetrated into the Dardanelles, diving under five rows of anchored mines, and torpedoed the Turkish battle-ship *Messudiyeh*, guarding this formidable mine-field. Yet

the Sultan, we repeat, made no allusion whatever to that incident, though by this time he must have been well aware of it—thereby showing that enemy-utterances of this kind, whether spoken or written, at Stamboul or Berlin, are less important from what they say than what they leave unsaid. Still, all the same, that magnificently daring feat of our submarine in the Dardanelles—where Byron once surpassed, or at least, equalled, the love-performance of Leander—had two important results. For, firstly, the destruction of the *Messudiyeh*, though something of an iron-clad "crock," implied the weakening of the Black Sea Fleet by the necessary withdrawal of some other Turkish war-vessel to take its place; but, secondly, Commander Holbrook's splendid act of

derring-do must have brought home to the mind of the Germans the fact that they will have to reckon with us no less *under* than *on* the sea, and that we can always go one better than their undeniably daring submarine feats, in accordance with the maxim, *à corsaire, corsaire et demi*. It was this *corsaire et demi* fate which was meted out to the commerce-destroying

[Continued overleaf.]



IN AN AVENUE OF HORSEMEN: THE KING PASSING BETWEEN LINES OF BRITISH CAVALRY AT THE FRONT.

A memorable incident of the King's visit to the Front took place when his Majesty, with the Prince of Wales, and followed by the Staff, walked down between two mile-long lines of cavalry of one of our army corps in France.—[Photo. by C.N.]



CHIEF TARGET OF THE GERMANS AT WHITBY: THE SIGNAL-STATION WRECKED.

At Whitby, as described by the chief coastguard officer, the Germans aimed principally at the signal-station, firing common shell. The first shot hit the cliff-face, which gave the coastguardsmen on duty time to clear out of the station. The second shell smashed into the station and partially demolished it. One of the coastguards, Frederick Randall, was killed by one of the shells.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



CAUSED BY A SINGLE GERMAN SHELL: DAMAGE DONE TO SCARBOROUGH LIGHTHOUSE.

The damage done to the lighthouse at Scarborough, as shown above, seems to have been caused by a single shell, which hit the lighthouse without bursting. The harbour-master, who was looking in the direction at the moment, saw the projectile strike and then glance off, landing in the Grand Hotel, which suffered from a number of German shells during the bombardment.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

cruisers *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and other vessels of the same Pacific Squadron; and what scenes of horror must have resulted from such naval warfare of the up-to-date kind may be inferred from what an officer in the *Sydney* wrote to his father about the rounding-up and destruction of the *Emden*: "When I got a chance, with all the boats away, I went to have a look round the ship. I have no intention of describing what I saw. With the exception of the fore-castle, which is hardly touched from fore-bridge to stern-post, she is nothing but a shambles, and the whole thing was most shocking."

The same description must have applied to the destruction of Admiral Count von Spee's Pacific Squadron off the Falkland Islands, which made such a deep impression on the German mind and prompted it to counter-strokes. The naval critics of Berlin continued to write of "German supremacy in the North Sea," and raised an exultant shout when, in reply to our crushing blow in the South Atlantic, and our equally disconcerting



AMONG THE GRAND DUKE'S CAPTIVES: GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS.

Some of the German prisoners shown here, from the lace trimming on their collars and cuffs, belong to the Kaiser's Imperial Guard. One division of the Guard Corps has been serving in the Polish frontier campaign, while the rest have been employed in Northern France and Flanders.

Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.

coup in the Dardanelles, Admiral von Ingenohl struck out and got inside our guard on the Yorkshire Coast.

Apart from the previous demonstration by a German cruiser squadron off Yarmouth, when all its shells fell short, this bombardment of the Yorkshire coast is the first thing of its kind that has happened to England for centuries—or say, since 1667, when the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter made his appearance in the Thames and Medway and did much damage to property and shipping. In acting thus the gallant Dutch sailor was well within his rights, but in bombarding open and undefended towns the Germans have placed themselves beyond the pale of international law. Hartlepool, it is true, can scarcely be included in this category, seeing that it is guarded by a fort and batteries, which returned the enemy's fire; but Whitby and Scarborough are open towns, as must have been well known to their assailants from the sea, who nevertheless shelled all three for nearly an hour killing 110 and wounding 405—a total of 515 casualties, or about the average number of one of our battles in South Africa.

The wanton bombardment of undefended pleasure resorts like Whitby and Scarborough was an action such as has never before been taken by any Power, and even General Bernhardt has ruled it to be outside the pale of civilised conduct. But that is nothing to his savage-tempered countrymen, who are all blind with venomous rage towards England and clamouring for lessons in "frightfulness"—as many as possible—to the people whom they continue to denounce as the treacherous



LIKE HER SISTER, THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER, NURSING WOUNDED—BUT IN GERMANY: THE PRINCESS OF PLESS.

While the Duchess of Westminster, in her own war-hospital in France, is nursing British, French, and Belgian wounded, her sister, the Princess of Pless, is nursing her husband's wounded countrymen, German soldiers, in Berlin.

Photo. by C.N.

[Continued overleaf.]



GERMANY'S BOMBARDMENT OF PRIVATE HOUSES AND SLAUGHTER OF CIVILIANS: A HOUSE IN CLEVELAND ROAD, HARTLEPOOL, WRECKED BY SHELLS.

At the inquests on the victims of the German bombardment of Hartlepool, the evidence showed that they were killed, some in their homes or workshops and others in the streets. The residential parts of Hartlepool suffered most. Few public buildings were hit, the streets and shops were hardly touched, and the docks and yards also escaped with little damage. What should have been the chief target of

the German guns, and the only pretext for bombarding Hartlepool—that is, the battery guarding the harbour entrance—was not struck at all. The German exploit consisted chiefly in slaughtering a large number of unarmed civilians, including women and children. Our photograph shows an example of the havoc caused by the German shells in the homes of non-combatants.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

authors of this terrible war. But it is high time that the parties to the Hague agreements—and in particular the United States—should enter a formal protest against those barbarous German methods of waging war.

At the last Hague Conference (August 1907) the Powers represented there, including Germany, signed a Convention on Bombardments by Naval Forces, which stipulated by Article I.—“The attack or bombardment by naval forces of ports, towns, villages, habitations, or buildings, which are not defended, is prohibited.”

Article II. prescribes, that even if such a place includes “work-shops and installations suitable to be used for the wants of the enemy fleet or army” (under which head the Scarborough wireless station might be comprised) there is to be no bombardment of them except “after a summons fixing a reasonable delay,” and that “if military necessities demanding immediate action do not permit the delay to be granted, it is understood that the prohibition of bombarding the undefended town remains as in the case of Article I.”

But what is a Hague Convention to a Power which snapped its fingers at the Belgian neutrality treaty as a mere “scrap of paper”? “*Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur*”—as the French say, meaning thereby that every consideration must yield to military exigencies of the engineering kind; and the saying might equally be adapted to savages, like the Germans, to whom nothing in the world is sacred—from cathedrals to conventions. Apart from its intended lesson in T utonic “frightfulness,” the raid on the Yorkshire coast, which implied no remissness on the part of our own Navy, though that would require too much space to set forth in detail—was doubtless intended to reassure public

opinion in Germany after the destruction of her Pacific Squadron, but, above all, to terrorise the British people and thus stop the outflow of Territorial reinforcements to the seat of war. In fact, the Kaiser hoped to win his way to Calais via the Yorkshire coast. He knows perfectly well, through his Intelligence, or Spy, Department, that our invincible Army in Flanders is being steadily reinforced by Territorial troops of most excellent quality, and he wants to frighten us into stopping this source of soldier-supply by the fear of invasion on a large scale. But in this, as in many other respects, he will find that he grossly miscalculates the power and temper of the British people. In acting thus he is only deceiving himself and his people, like his ally the Sultan, who has been childish enough to assure his subjects that “the old battleship *Messudiyeh*”—which was torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of our submarines—“sank at her anchorage as the result of a leak.” Certainly it was a leak, but of a very gaping kind. As for the destruction of our own *Bulwark* in the Medway, it has been proved that this was due to internal combustion, or accidental ignition of ammunition—as in the case of the *Maine*.

Another of the Kaiser's strange miscalculations was the value he set on the military power of his Austrian ally, who, far from being able to cope with a colossus like Russia, has now been completely baffled and beaten by little Serbia.

Actuated by the same sort of strategical consideration as had caused the Russians to rectify or dress their front, by retiring from Lodz, their heroic Serbian allies equally decided to evacuate Belgrade—which they did on Dec. 2—the sixty-ninth anniversary of Francis Joseph's accession to the throne of the Dual Monarchy.

[Continued overleaf.]



AKIN TO A SUBMARINE'S PERISCOPE: BELGIAN SOLDIERS USING A "HYPOSCOPE" FOR OBSERVATION.

The hyposcope, to quote a recent "Eye-Witness" report, "is much the same in principle as the periscope of a submarine, and allows a man to look over the top of a parapet without raising his head above it." The instrument is worked by an arrangement of mirrors.

[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE USUAL GERMAN TARGET! WEST HARTLEPOOL BAPTIST CHAPEL HIT.

It is significant that in the German account of the East Coast raid no allusion is made to Whitby as a "fortified" place. None the less it has suffered and, despite the pious ejaculations of the Kaiser, sacred buildings seem to be favourite targets here, as in France and Belgium; in West Hartlepool not only was the Baptist Church badly damaged, but also St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and the



IN UNFORTIFIED WHITBY: THE RUINS OF THE FAMOUS ABBEY DAMAGED.

Swedish Church. So, once again the "ruthless" policy of German warfare has outweighed religiosity. At Whitby, the beautiful ruins of the abbey have suffered. They are rich in historical and literary associations, for the abbey was established, under Abbess Hilda, in 657, and it was here that Caedmon had the "vision" which made him the first Christian poet of England.—[Photos. by L.N.A. and Alferi.]

But in less than a fortnight later, King Peter was back in his capital, at the head of his victorious army, and in a position to boast that "not a single Austrian soldier now remains on Serbian soil." That



THE FIRST V.C. FOR AN INDIAN: THE REVERSE OF NAIK DARWAN SING NEGI'S VICTORIA CROSS.

Naik (or Corporal) Darwan Sing Negi, of the 35th Garhwal Rifles, the first Indian to win the V.C., was awarded it for leading an attack on a German trench.

Scandinavia—the Swedish part of it at least, for she was never anything but feared and loathed in the Denmark whom she had repeatedly despoiled; and now also in America, whose good opinion she has been making such desperate efforts to conciliate, she has at last

been pronounced by a leading organ of New York—foremost mouth-piece of the American people—to be "doomed to sure defeat." "Her statesmanship," says the writer, "is bankrupt, her arms are over-matched, her Allies are hopeless, and her moral credit is gone. Her colossal machinery of war cannot bring her victory, because it is unsupported by more intangible, but none the less vital, factors of success. Her destiny is leading her through certain disaster to profoundest humiliation—from a Leipzig to a Waterloo, and from a Waterloo to a Sedan and St. Helena."

Such is the solemn judgment of the American people, and in the seat of war itself events are pointing in the same direction. In Poland, though the situation is not without its obscurities and contradictions, the march of events, on the whole, seems to be decidedly in favour of Russia; while in the west the Germans are being gradually pushed back and reduced

But, apropos of crowned heads, the meeting at Malmo of the three Kings of Scandinavia—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—was a notable incident of the week, of which the significance is not likely to be lost on the bullies either of Potsdam or Vienna. When the hawks and eagles are in the air, it is time for their possible prey to come together and take counsel of one another. Germany has already forfeited any little sympathy she ever enjoyed in



IN "FULL SHIP'S BEARDS": MEN OF THE GERMAN NAVAL LANDSTURM, FROM THE EAST FRISIAN ISLANDS.

Photo. by C.N.

more than ever to the defensive. One good sign is the return of the French Government to Paris, which proves that all apprehension as to the safety of the capital has now been dispelled.—LONDON: DECEMBER 18, 1914.



A "QUIET TIME" IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES: A STATE OF THINGS SELDOM PERMITTED TO THE ENEMY BY THE ALLIES.

The illustration given above is reproduced from one of the German newspapers. What locality in the field of operations it purports to do with we are not told; whether it represents German trench-life amidst the snow-covered stretches of country on the Polish frontier, or on the Western battlefield, where, in places, particularly in the Lorraine and Vosges districts, the snowfall of the last fortnight in November

is still lying deep. How far the illustration is designed to represent a state of restfulness and comparative comfort at the front, which the artist wishes his compatriots at home to believe really exists, is also a question. The drawing would go as a pictorial companion to the *couleur de rose* telegrams which the Wolff Bureau sends out in Germany and neutral countries to buoy up people's spirits.



GERMAN INFANTRY ADVANCING ON RAFTS TOWED BY MOTOR-BOATS, DURING THEIR FIGHT FOR DRY LAND: THE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY'S

Mr. Frederic Villiers, War-Artist of the "Illustrated London News," who was one of the small party of representatives of the European Press on the Allied side recently invited by the French Government to visit the front, gives the following exceptionally interesting account of his drawing, here reproduced by courtesy of the "Illustrated London News," in which it forms the first of a series of Villiers drawings of the front

from the coast to Verdun. "In the inundated area between Nieuport and Dixmude, the Germans continually try to get out of their miserable wet quarters on to dry ground. A few nights ago German infantry were placed on rafts and towed by motor-boats towards the Belgian positions on dry ground near Pervyse. Arriving in shallow water, they waded waist-deep towards their goal. A Belgian sentry, on hearing the throb of the

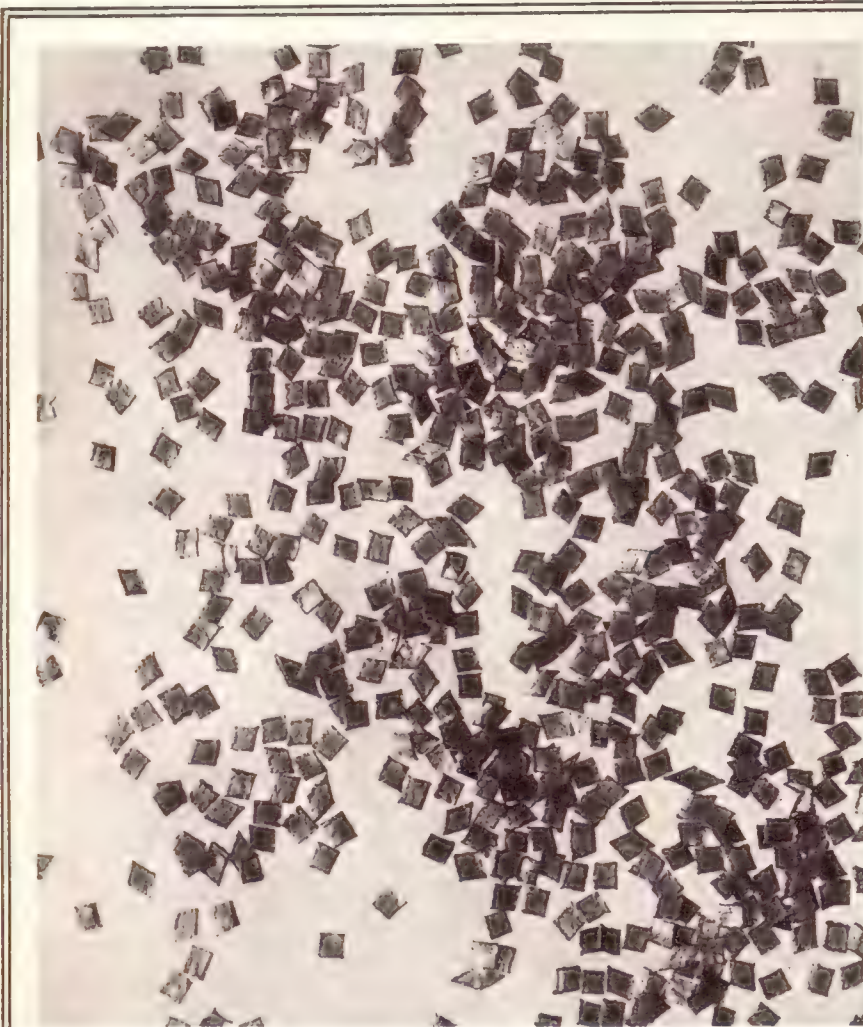
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ARMADA IN MINIATURE WHEN IT SOUGHT TO TRANSFER TROOPS FROM THE INUNDATED AREA TO SOLID GROUND, NEAR PERVYSE.

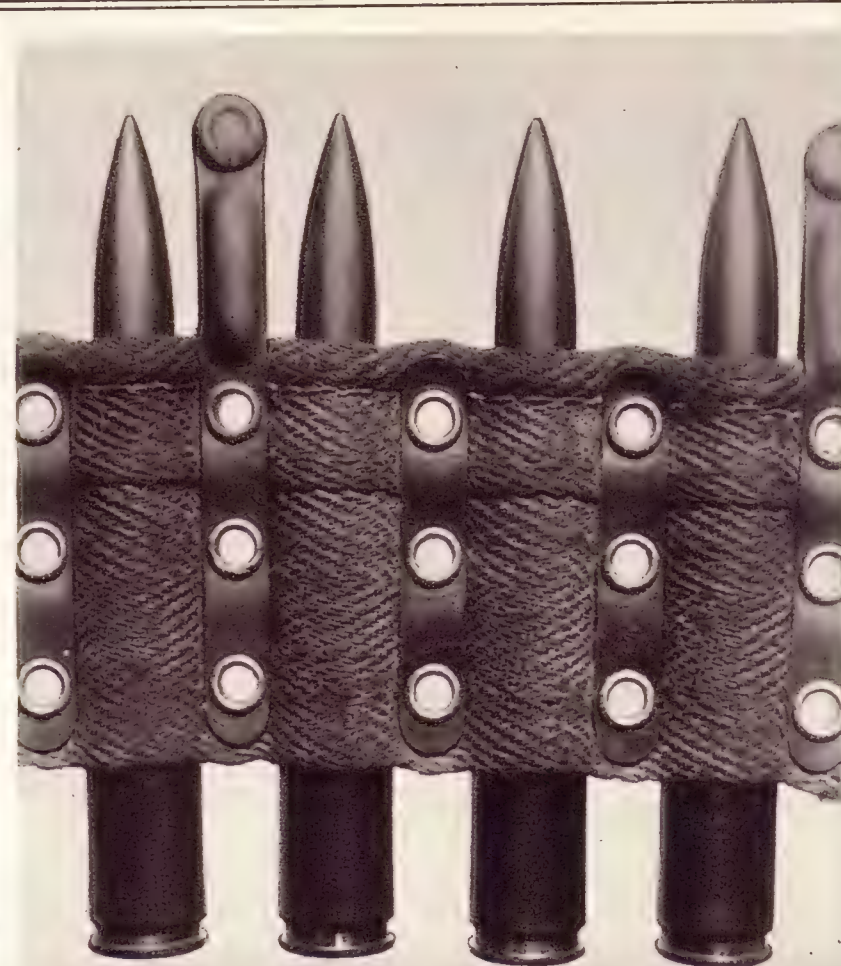
motors, at once gave the alarm. A searchlight-car was hurried up to bear on the miniature Armada. Under cover of machine-guns in the motor-boats, the Germans succeeded in forcing their way to the shore, but the French supported the Belgians with a '75' gun, and the Germans had to give way and return to their swampy entrenchments, leaving forty to sixty of their party, either shot or drowned, behind them." It was,

we are told, furious butt-and-bayonet work. The Belgians attacked like demons, and the Germans, drenched and numbed with cold, recoiled. They were hustled backwards and fell over one another down the bank. Next morning a number of the Germans, in punts and on rafts, were seen searching in the water with poles for their dead, an operation the Belgians looked on at grimly and without opening fire.



"KEPT DRY" FOR USE AGAINST THE ALLIES: GERMAN GUNPOWDER.

The Armies of the European nations engaged in the war make use of gunpowders of the same ingredients but compounded in differing proportions. Germany, a sample of whose powder in grain is shown in the photograph above, prefers a powder of 74 parts saltpetre, 16 charcoal, and 10 sulphur. The powder made at Waltham Abbey for the British Service comprises saltpetre, 75 parts; charcoal, 15; sulphur, 10.



AS USED FOR THE RIFLES ALSO: GERMAN MACHINE-GUN CARTRIDGES (IN BELT).

The German Army uses a machine-gun of the Maxim pattern, with cartridges of .311-inch calibre, the same as those of the infantry Mauser rifle. In that way the same ammunition serves both for the rifle and the machine-gun, preventing complications over wrong ammunition and facilitating the general supply in the field. The pointed bullets shown in our photograph are in the belt which "feeds" the machine gun.



THE ARM OF GERMANY'S INFANTRY: THE MAUSER AND ITS CLIP OF FIVE POINTED CARTRIDGES.

The German Mauser rifle has a magazine holding five cartridges which are packed in a clip. The Mauser magazine is not detachable as ours is, and it is not externally visible, as in the case of the Lee-Metford. The pointed bullet which the Mauser rifle ordinarily fires was introduced by Germany in 1905, and adopted by England and France afterwards. Its special advantage is increased velocity. Photograph No. 1

shows a soldier in the act of loading his Mauser with a clip of five cartridges. Photograph No. 2 shows the man pressing with his thumb on the cartridges, to place them with one action in the magazine. Photograph No. 3 shows the removal of the clip which holds the five cartridges together. No. 4 shows a single cartridge being placed in the chamber of the rifle, in readiness for the first shot.



AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS IN SNOW-DRIFT SHELTERS: ARCTIC CONDITIONS IN THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

Our photograph shows that winter has affected the campaign in Galicia and Poland far more severely than it has that in the west, where also the conditions during the period of snowy weather caused great hardships to the troops. In connection with one part of the Austrian operations, the Serbians were able, on the 15th, to make a highly satisfactory announcement as a result of their recent triumph

over the Austrian invaders. "The battle to the south of Belgrade," it ran, "in which three Austrian army corps were engaged, ended in a complete victory for the Serbians. The enemy fled in great disorder across the Danube and the Save, evacuating Belgrade. All Serbian territory is freed of the enemy except Shabat and Loznica, whose deliverance is imminent."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



GERMANS ENGAGED IN ICE-BREAKING IN EAST PRUSSIA: THE WAR IN THE WINTER, A SEASON DISTINCTLY FAVOURING RUSSIA.

It has been pointed out frequently that the conditions of war in winter are likely to prove favourable to the Russian troops, many of whom come from a more northerly and colder climate than the Germans, and are inured to the hardships caused by frost and snow. A correspondent writing from Petrograd recently mentioned that the Russian recruits whom he saw there did not seem to be at all affected by

the weather, although there were eight or ten degrees of frost Fahrenheit, accompanied by a biting east wind. It has also been said that the freezing of the Masurian Lakes would probably much facilitate the Russian advance in East Prussia. Our photograph shows German troops engaged in ice-breaking operations. It is reported that they have suffered severely from the cold.—[Photo, by Illus. Bureau.]



IN CLOTHING "INVISIBLE" AGAINST SNOW: GERMAN LANDSTURM IN WHITE "FUR" COATS. As most of our readers must be aware, the British War Office has provided many goat-skin coats for the use of the troops at the front: the soldiers call them "Teddy Bears"! The German forces are also warmly clad, the sentries, in particular. For these are provided the "fur" coats of the type shown, which are white that they may be "invisible" in the snow.



INSIDE A WAR-SHIP'S TRIPOL MAST: SAILORS CLIMBING TO THE VESSEL'S CONTROL-TOP. The men gain the control-top by climbing up the inside of the chief "leg" (shown in section), and up the outside of the other "legs." The tripod masts are a feature of the Dreadnought type of ship. They are a revival of an idea of forty-one years ago. The "legs" are of steel. The centre "leg" only is climbed when the ship is in action.—[Drawn by S. Begg.]



WITH TINY, CANDLE-LIT CHRISTMAS-TREE AND DRINKS: ON A GERMAN SUBMARINE AT YULE-TIDE.

How the Germans hope Christmas Eve may be spent on board any submarines of theirs that may be cruising at the surface in the North Sea, seems a fair description of the anticipatory incident reproduced above from one of the German papers. German submarines may well be cruising outside harbour in the hope of taking advantage of the festive season at the expense of some British ship. The scene is

interesting in its details: note the officer of the watch in oil-skins, and a messmate come up on the bridge to join him in a glass of hot grog; lastly, and giving the most human touch of all, the miniature Christmas-tree, sent by folks at home, lighted up for the occasion, and placed so as to be well screened from the wind.



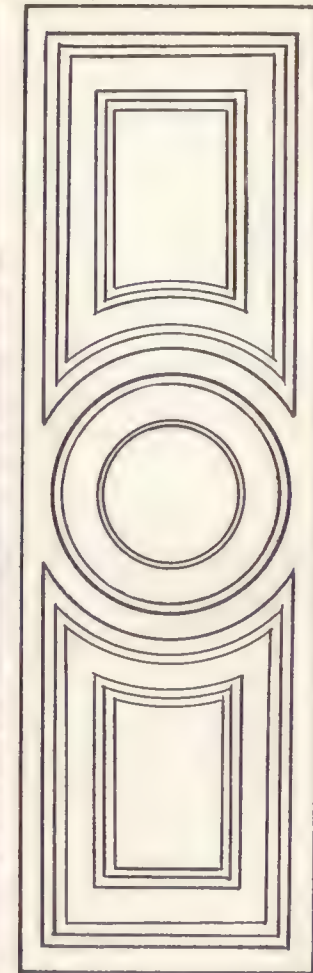
DECORATED BY THE KING'S OWN HAND, WITHIN SOUND OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS: HIS MAJESTY FASTENING

"The King's appearance among us has set the seal on our past success and is a pledge of future victory. But its most striking success lies rather in the personal element, in the interest his Majesty has evinced in the welfare of the men who are fighting their country's battles. None who saw their faces and heard the spontaneous outburst of cheering from the waiting ranks could have any doubt as to the intense pleasure

and genuine enthusiasm aroused by the presence of the Sovereign among his war-worn troops." So writes "Eye-Witness" in his record of the King's visit to his soldiers. Of the enthusiasm of officers and men, he says also: "All along the route, in villages or clusters of houses, in isolated buildings, wherever a few men were billeted, at cross-roads, alongside convoys of motor-lorries which had drawn to one side of the

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MEDALS ON THE BREASTS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS DURING HIS RECENT TOUR AT THE FRONT, IN FRANCE.

road, were longer or shorter lines of soldiers of every description standing in the mud and rain, waiting for the Royal cortège to pass. And the heartiness with which all and sundry cheered the King as he passed by in his motor, and the smiling faces of the men as they saw him and the Prince of Wales approach, were proof of the feelings aroused. . . . Each day's tour was a triumphal procession." At several places the

King halted and made a distribution of decorations won in action to parties of men paraded in readiness beforehand. The recipients at one place including two Victoria Cross heroes, artillerymen, both lads under twenty. This emphasis of the personal feeling of his Majesty was keenly appreciated by the recipients of the various decorations.



SCARBOROUGH AFTER BOMBARDMENT: KINGSCLIFFE CAMP OFFICES DAMAGED BY A SHELL.

According to the latest reports at the time of writing, it has been estimated that some fifteen to eighteen people, all civilians, and more than half of them women and children, were killed in the bombardment of what the Germans describe as "the fortified town of Scarborough." Several churches were hit by shells, as well as a hospital, and the Sea Bath Infirmary. A large number of buildings—private houses,



WRECKED BY A GERMAN NAVAL SHELL: A HOUSE IN LONSDALE ROAD, SCARBOROUGH.

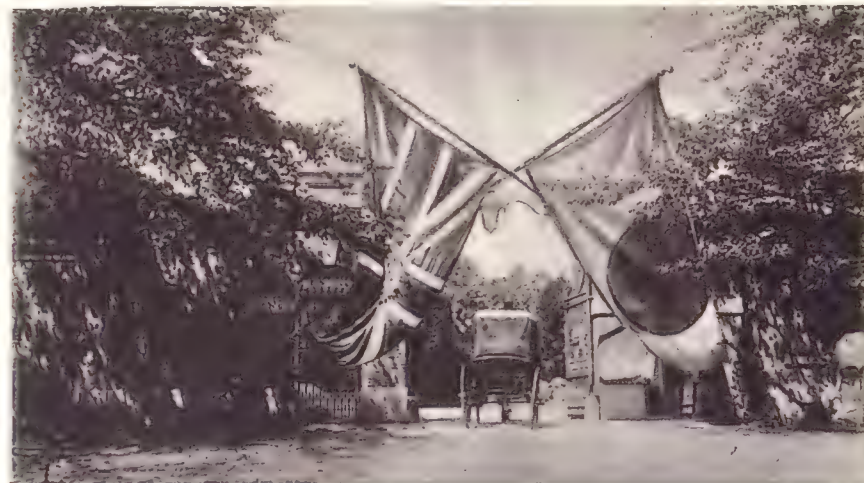
shops, hotels, boarding-houses, picture-palaces, and public offices—also suffered damage of the kind shown in these photographs. That on the left shows the offices of the Kingscliffe Camp, where soldiers are billeted. The building overlooks the South Bay. The right-hand photograph shows the havoc wrought in a private dwelling-house in Lonsdale Road.—[Photos. by Topical and Sport and General.]



AN UNFORTIFIED ENGLISH COAST RESORT BOMBARDED BY GERMAN WAR-SHIPS : DAMAGE TO A BOARDING-HOUSE ON ST. NICHOLAS CLIFF, SCARBOROUGH.

It was fortunate that the bombardment of Scarborough by German war-ships on the morning of the 16th did not take place during the holiday season, or earlier in the day, as the loss of life must in that case have been much heavier, for the German gunners appear to have made targets of many prominent buildings on the sea-front which in the summer are crowded with visitors. Several large hotels suffered

considerable damage, and among the buildings partially wrecked by the shells, was a well-known boarding-house on St. Nicholas Cliff. Our photograph shows some of the damage inflicted on this house. On the South Cliff, also, where is situated some of the best residential property, the shells caused much destruction. In one district part of the cliff tramway was destroyed.— [Photo. by Sport and General.]



HOW TOKIO CELEBRATED THE FALL OF TSING-TAU: SCENES OF THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION IN THE CAPITAL OF JAPAN.

When the fall of Tsing-tau was announced on November 7, there were general rejoicings throughout Japan. Tokio, the capital, was decked out with flags, among which the Union Jack figured conspicuously, and a lantern procession was arranged to celebrate the event. Our photographs give some interesting details of this occasion, showing, incidentally, the Japanese genius for artistic decoration.

In No. 1 may be seen the gateway of the British Embassy in Tokio ready to receive the procession, with the British and Japanese flags draped together over the entrance. The other three photographs show decorated tram-cars that took part in the procession. No. 2, with guns and rifles, represents the Army, while No. 4, with the sailors and anchors, is in honour of the Navy.—[Photos. by Record Press.]



AT THE TSING-TAU CELEBRATIONS IN TOKIO: THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Brigadier-General Barnardiston, who commanded the British force which co-operated with the Japanese in the capture of Tsing-tau, arrived in Tokio on December 12, and was received with great honour. Thousands of assembled school-children cheered him on his arrival, bands played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and enthusiastic crowds lined the route to his hotel. A week's programme of festivities



THE ALLIED COMMANDERS AT TSING-TAU: GENERALS KAMIO AND BARNARDISTON.

was arranged. The Press hailed the occasion as sealing the Anglo-Japanese alliance and inaugurating a new era in the relations between East and West. On the 15th, General Barnardiston was received by the Emperor of Japan, who conferred upon him the Order of the Rising Sun, Second Class, and the Fourth and Fifth Class on Major H. G. Pringle and Captain C. D. H. Moore.—[Photos. by Record Press and C.N.]



THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF EAST COAST TOWNS: DAMAGE AT SCARBOROUGH—(1) PART OF THE ROYAL HOTEL WRECKED

In a War Office announcement of the 16th it was stated: "At the same time [*i.e.*, soon after 8 a.m. on that day] a battle-cruiser and an armoured cruiser appeared off Scarborough and fired about fifty shots, which caused considerable damage, and thirteen casualties are reported." Scarborough, of course, is an unfortified town, although a German official report issued on the 17th spoke of "the fortified towns Scarborough and Hartlepool." Possibly the ruins of the ancient castle, which, as our photographs show, was damaged by the shells, were regarded as "fortifications" of importance for the town. The castle was wrecked by shells.



ROYAL HOTEL
Scarborough and
part issued on
regarded as

WRECKED ; (2) BREACHES IN THE WALL OF THE OLD CASTLE ; (3) ANOTHER PART OF THE CASTLE HIT BY SHELLS.

"fortifications" constituting a sufficient pretext for shelling hotels and private houses and killing a number of civilians, including women and children. Scarborough Castle has had no military importance for centuries, though in the past it has been besieged and captured. Among the many similar buildings that suffered from the German attack was the Royal Hotel, which had a corner wrecked by shell-fire, as shown above. The bombardment of Scarborough was of no military value, and if the object was to create a panic, it was singularly unsuccessful.—[Photographs by Topical.]



TURKEY IN THE GRIP OF THE MAILED FIST: THE KHEWIVE OF EGYPT, REPORTED TO HAVE THROWN IN HIS LOT WITH

A Constantinople telegram, sent through Amsterdam and published here on December 15, said that in his Speech from the Throne at the Opening of the Turkish Parliament, which took place on the previous day, the Sultan said: "These Powers (Russia, England, and France) as a necessity compelled us to resist by armed force the policy of destruction which at all times was pursued against the Islamic world by England,

Russia, and France and assumed the character of a religious persecution. In conformity with the Fetwas, I called all Moslems to a Holy War against these Powers and those who would help them." He added: "I am convinced that our forces on land and sea will add fresh victories in Asia and Africa to those gained by the glorious Armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary against our common enemies." The Sultan was

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TURKEY AND GERMANY; THE SULTAN OF TURKEY DRIVING TO AN OPENING OF PARLIAMENT; AND THE SULTAN MOHAMMED V.

accompanied by the German, Goltz Pasha (Field-Marshal von der Goltz); by the Heir-Apparent, and other Princes; and, most significant of all, by the Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, who has thus definitely ranged himself, it is evident, with the enemies of Britain. The first of our photographs shows the Khedive; the second, the Sultan of Turkey driving to an opening of the Turkish Parliament; the third, Mohammed V.,

Sultan of Turkey. The Khedive was born on July 14, 1874, son of Mohammed Tewfik, and succeeded to the Throne on the death of his father, in January 1892. Mohammed V., who was born on November 3, 1844, son of Sultan Abdul Medjid, succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul Hamid II., on April 27, 1909.—[Centre Photo, by C.N.]

LOT WITH
the Fetwas,
He added:
those gained
e Sultan was



KITCHENER AT WORK: THE SECRETARY FOR WAR RECEIVING THE LATE LORD ROBERTS IN HIS ROOM AT THE WAR OFFICE.

The British Secretary of State for War commands that universal respect and inspires that universal confidence which none but "big men" achieve. Early and late at his post, he is watching and working unceasingly. "As a soldier I have no politics," he said in the House of Lords, and it showed the fine spirit of the old days, when "None were for the party; Then all were for the state." His belief

in the willingness of the State and the people to make the sacrifices inseparable from a great war finds its counterpart in the implicit faith in himself felt by the people of the Empire. Our drawing, which shows him receiving the late Lord Roberts at the War Office, forms an interesting record of the two greatest British soldiers of their time.



CHURCHILL AND FISHER AT WORK: THE FIRST LORD IN HIS ROOM AT THE ADMIRALTY WITH THE FIRST SEA LORD.

This drawing of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral-of-the-Fleet Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, in consultation, forms an interesting companion-picture to that of Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, on the opposite page. In our last issue we gave a double-page drawing of Mr. Churchill's room at the Admiralty, with details as to its furniture and colour-scheme. The bust

on his desk is one of Napoleon. On the wall to the right are flagged war-maps and a large copy of the Kaiser's notorious order to his Generals to "exterminate the treacherous English," with the significant comment: "What answer must Britain give?" Lord Fisher was reappointed to his old post of First Sea Lord on October 30.—[Drawn by S. Degg.]



THE DAMAGE TO THE "EMDEN" AND THE "SYDNEY": THE RIVAL SHIPS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ACTION.

The four remarkably interesting photographs on board the German cruiser "Emden" and H.M.A.S. "Sydney" were taken immediately after the action off the Cocos Islands on November 9, when the "Emden" was driven ashore and burnt, with a loss of about 180 killed, 40 wounded, and 150 unwounded taken prisoners. The photographs show: (1) a wounded German, covered with a hammock on the

"Emden"; (2) a hole in the "Sydney's" deck made by a shell which exploded in the Boys' Mess Deck; (3) the "Sydney" from the forecastle, showing the upper bridge, where the foremost range-finder was shot away; (4) the "Sydney's" damaged after-control-platform; and (5) Captain John C. T. Glossop, Commander of the "Sydney."—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations and Lafayette.]



A NEW BRITISH COLONY: AUSTRALIAN WAR-SHIPS (WITH HAMMOCKS AS SPLINTER-PROOF DEFENCES) IN GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

The Australian Squadron entered Herbertshohe Harbour, German New Guinea, on September 11, and two days later the colony was annexed, the proclamation being read at Rabul, the seat of Government, situated on the far side of Herbertshohe Harbour. No. 1 shows the Australian destroyer "Yarra," in German waters at New Guinea, with her bridge barricaded with hammocks against shell-splinters. Except

however, for bush-fighting after the landing, the Germans offered no resistance, and none on the water. No. 2 shows an Australian war-ship in Rabul Harbour taking in stores from a merchantman; No. 3 shows the "Yarra," with another Australian destroyer, the "Parramatta," at Rabul, alongside the wharf of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Steamship Company; No. 4 shows native children watching the landing.



THE GERMAN AIRMEN AS THEIR COUNTRYMEN LIKE TO SEE THEM: A BATTLE ROYAL IN MID-AIR.

This drawing—from a German newspaper—purports to have been made from a sketch of an actual occurrence witnessed by a German artist with Von Kluck's army. It shows an attack, by two German officers in a biplane, on a French captive balloon employed in directing the fire of French batteries below. While so engaged, the Germans were themselves bombarded with shrapnel, which burst all

round them, and also given chase to by a French Farman monoplane. The illustration shows the German biplane escaping. One of the Germans is seen in the act of dropping a bomb on the captive balloon (the trajectory of its descent forms a curve owing to the rapid motion of the biplane), and the other firing at the French monoplane.



WORKING UNDERGROUND FOR SOLDIERS: WOMEN KNITTING IN A WINE-CELLAR IN MUCH-BOMBARDED RHEIMS.

Womanly sympathy with the soldiers is taking the practical form on the Continent, and in our own country, of knitting "comforts" for them, but the needles are wielded "with a difference." Our photograph shows a big, gloomy cellar in Rheims, dimly candle-lit, a refuge from shell-fire in the wrecked and frequently bombarded city. In London, the thousands of women engaged in similar work are able

to carry it out in pleasant rooms, not invested with gloom by fear of ruthless invasion. But the knitters of Rheims have this in common with more fortunate workers—sympathy with those who have fought and suffered for them or are still fighting, in surroundings of unspeakable wretchedness and unceasing peril—[Photo. by Wenz.]



A RED CROSS TRAIN WITH STEAM-BATHS FOR THE WOUNDED: A WAR-HOSPITAL ON RAILS IN RUSSIA.

The first of the illustrations reproduced above shows the tanks attached to a Russian Red Cross train that steam-baths may be given to the wounded while they are in this hospital on rails. The second is of a scene in a ward of the hospital-train, with swinging stretchers. The third shows the steam-bath already mentioned. Nothing could better illustrate the great care Russia is taking of those of her

gallant soldiers who are "broke" in the war. The journey from the front to the base hospitals, a necessarily difficult, and often a painful, experience, is made as comfortable as possible. Russia's long-journey trains are famous for the way in which the traveller is cared for—given facilities for bathing and so on: the hospital-trains are at least as thoroughly equipped.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE GRENADE AS THROWN IN THE 18TH CENTURY: A GRENADIER COMPANY EXERCISING. Scientifically constructed grenades, for hand-throwing and for firing from rifles, are being used in the trench-fighting at the front; but, as often as not, the grenade favoured is an extemporised affair—a jam-tin or a bully-beef tin filled with small pieces of iron and a few ounces of gun-cotton, and fitted with a fuse. Our first illustration shows grenade exercises as carried out by the Grenadier company of



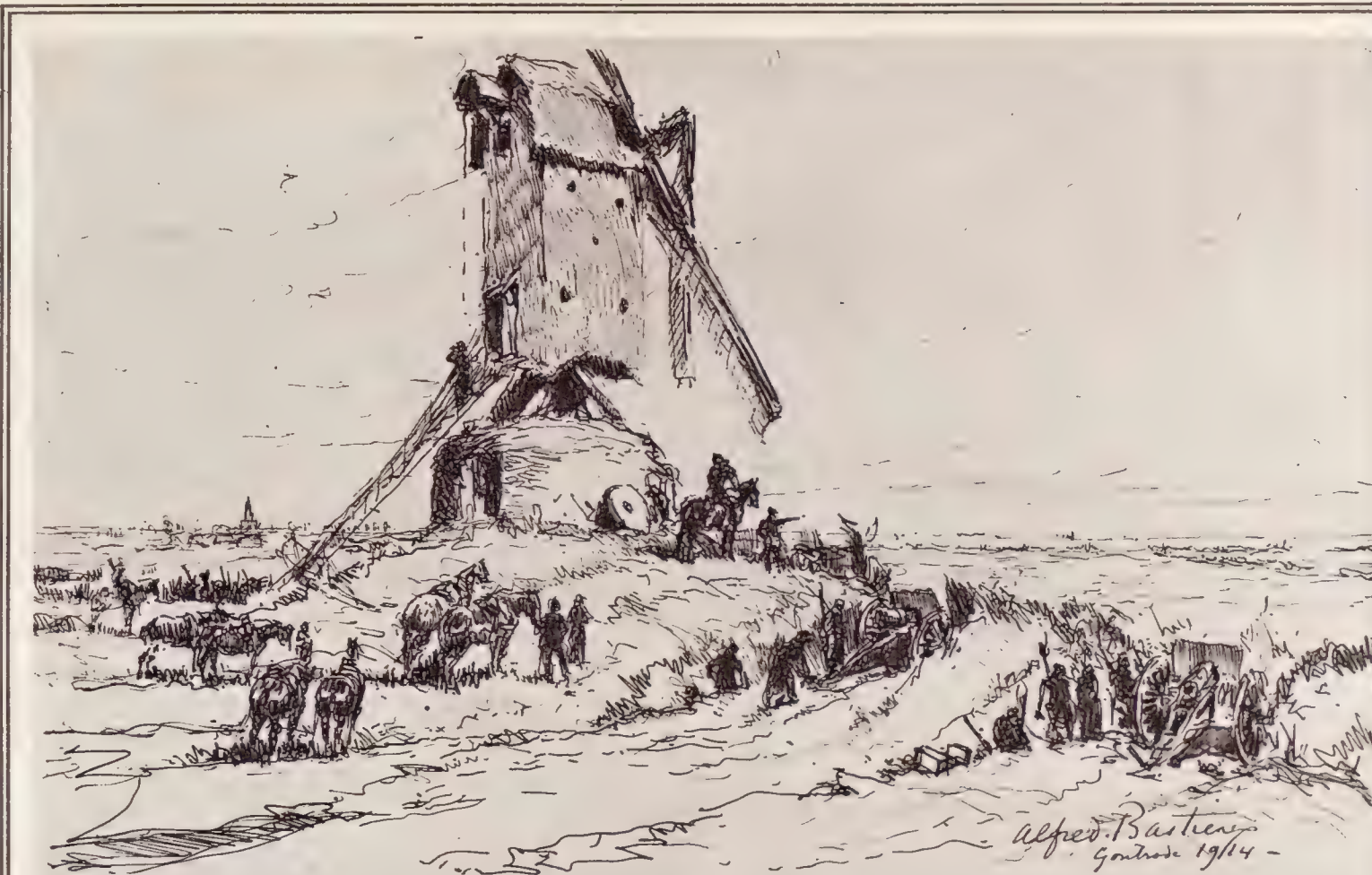
A GRENADE-THROWING METHOD OF TO-DAY: HURLING A CHARGED "JAM-TIN." the "Green Howards" in the middle of the eighteenth century. The second shows an improvised engine of war used in the British trenches—a charged and fused jam-tin sent against the enemy by means of a "thrower." The home-made grenade is hurled by the resilient force of a strip of metal bent back, held by a notch, and released after the fuse of the "bomb" has been lit.



A POSITION SINCE ENTIRELY RECOVERED BY THE ALLIES: GERMANS HURLED BACK FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE YSER.

Our drawing shows one of many fights along the Yser, which have recently been crowned with such success that the French official *communiqué* of the 12th was able to announce: "The enemy has completely evacuated the west bank of the Yser Canal north of the Ferryman's House. We occupy that bank." The taking of the Ferryman's House resulted in the recovery of a position on the left

bank of the Yser, where the Germans had established themselves for about a mile. In the above drawing the tower on the left is an old eighteenth-century lighthouse. On the right is the west, or left, bank of the Yser (looking up-stream) with Nieuport in the background, the church-tower still standing, though the church itself was in ruins.—[Drawn by Alfred Bastien.]



ONE ARM OF "THE GALLANT BELGIAN ARMY": A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY AWAITING THE INVADER AT GONTRODE, NEAR GHENT.

In the heroic resistance which the Belgian Army has offered to the ruthless German invasion, the artillery has played no inconsiderable part. In his last speech in the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener paid a fine tribute to the forces of our long-suffering Ally. "The gallant Belgian Army," he said, "held the line from Dixmude to the sea, and fought with their well-known pluck, throwing back

vigorous and incessant attacks on their positions. Their fine resistance was supported with energy by the co-operation of our Fleet." As regards the previous operations near Ghent, a phase of which is here illustrated, Sir John French mentioned in his despatch of November 20 that the Belgian retreat in that region was covered by the British force under Sir Henry Rawlinson.—[Drawn by Alfred Bastien.]



THE FIRST INDIAN TO RECEIVE THE V.C.: THE WOUNDED NAIK DARWAN SING NEGI. Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1st Battalion 39th Garwhal Rifles, is here seen borne into the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. He won his V.C. for great gallantry near Festubert, France, when the regiment was clearing the enemy out of our trenches. Although wounded in head and arm, he was one of the first to push round each traverse, under severe fire from bombs and rifles at closest range.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



SCREENED FROM HOSTILE AIRMEN: BRITISH GUNNERS IN ACTION AT THE FRONT. Our illustration gives an interior view, so to speak, of a gun-position, in the British lines at the front, screened by head-cover to escape observation by German airmen. The overhead covering is seen with its deceptive thatch, apparently of straw, and the gunners are shown in action loading the gun. The man to the left is setting the time-fuse of a shrapnel shell.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



ENEMY MOTOR-CARS BROKE IN THE WAR: A SCRAP-HEAP OF GERMAN CARS AT A BRITISH CAMP IN FRANCE.

The wastage of motor-cars, armoured and unarmoured, as well as motor-transport lorries and bicycles and other motor-vehicles in the war, has, of course, been enormous on both sides. Not only have the losses by breakdowns due to the state of the roads, the high speeds and continuous travelling necessary, and the rough-and-tumble uses to which all motor-vehicles have had to be put, been immense; but, in

addition, a very large number have been put out of action by hostile agency, destroyed or rendered useless through damage from shell-fire, or captured outright. Our illustration shows a collection of German motor-cars captured by us or found broken-down and abandoned, which have been scrapped owing to the damage they had received.—[Photo. by Topical.]



"FIRE ALL THE SAME!" HEROIC ZOUAVE PRISONERS MARCHED BEFORE GERMANS.

The left-hand drawing illustrates, according to a French paper, a cruel German ruse practised in attacking a bridge over the Yser Canal, at Dry-Grachten, defended by Zouaves. The Germans pushed in front of them a number of Zouave prisoners. As they approached, there arose from the Allies' lines shouts of "Cease fire! Cease fire! Zouaves!" and the rifles and machine-guns stopped. Then, from the German



THE LAST LETTER HOME: THE DEATH OF A SOLDIER ON THE FIELD.

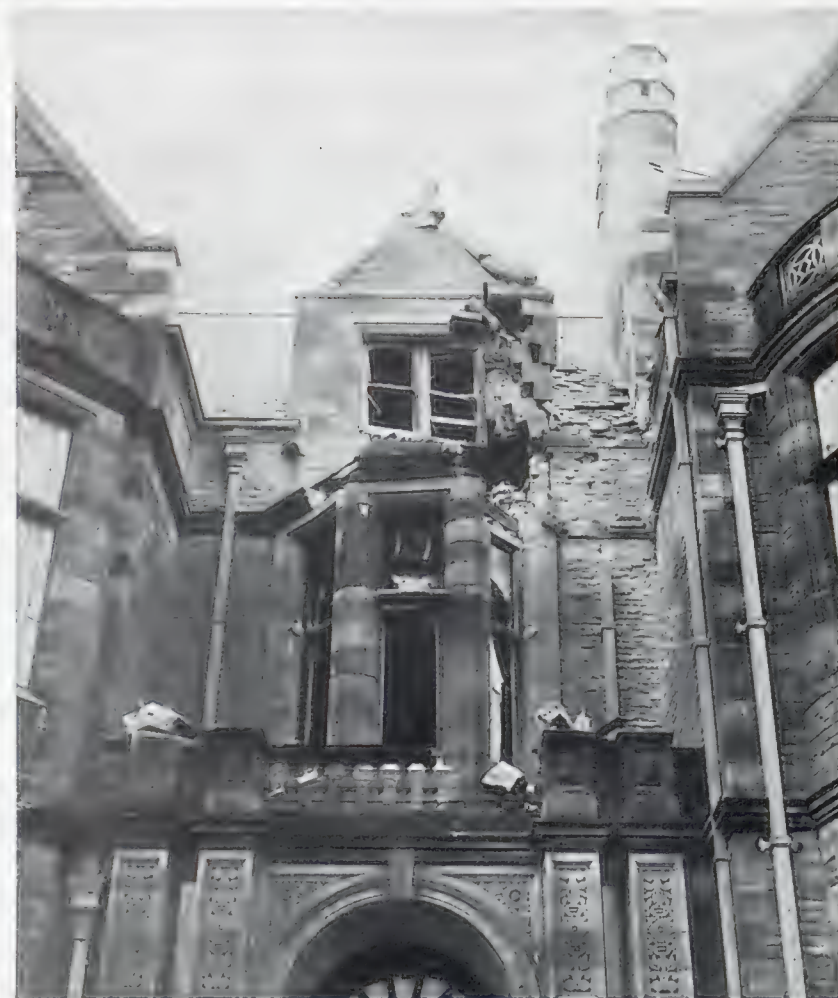
ranks, a Zouave prisoner called back, "Fire all the same! Fire!" while another voice cried, "Zouaves, 11th Battalion!" and "Advance! Hurrah!" The order of the heroic Zouave was obeyed, and the enemy's attack was checked.—The right-hand drawing shows the death of a soldier who has spent his last moments in writing home a message of farewell.—[Drawings by Georges Scott and Lucien Jonas.]



AN ENGLISH TOWN REALISES THE EXPERIENCE OF BELGIUM: A LOUVAIN OR YPRES SCENE IN A HOUSE AT SCARBOROUGH.

The German bombardment of Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby has brought home to English people what war means as waged by the Germans, and has enabled the inhabitants of those towns to realise only too vividly the experiences of Belgium. Moreover, they were taken by surprise and had no warning of the enemy's approach before the death-dealing shells began to fall among them, wrecking houses and

killing unarmed civilians, women, and children. The number of people killed at Scarborough was sixteen, as seventeen, and many others were injured. This gross outrage on an unprotected holiday resort has taught the country what might be expected in the event of a German invasion. It had no military value, and its only result has been to brace the nation's nerve and stimulate recruiting.—[Photo. by Swaine.]



DAMAGE BY A SHELL WHICH WENT THROUGH THREE HOUSES: IN SCARBOROUGH.

The Esplanade, Scarborough, suffered terribly. Our photograph shows one house which was hit by a shell, and where the shell smashed in. It went through the house from back to front, made a hole through a garden wall and struck No. 1, Belvedere Road across the street, killing a servant girl. Thence it penetrated No. 2, and finally embedded itself in a garden.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A SCARBOROUGH PLACE OF AMUSEMENT! THE GRAND PICTURE-PALACE WRECKED.

The Grand Picture-Palace, Scarborough, next door to the Grand Hotel, which stands fronting the sea and high up on the cliff head, offered, with the hotel, a target the German gunners could not overlook. It came in for much heavy damage from the enemy's shells in consequence. Where one shell crashed through the front wall is shown in our illustration above.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A SCARBOROUGH HOTEL WRECKED BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE DEVASTATED SALOON OF THE GRAND, WHICH FACES THE SEA.

A conspicuous mark, from its very prominent position facing the sea, the Grand Hotel, Scarborough, offered itself as a target for the German shells, and a considerable number fell on it, and in the immediate vicinity. Three or four of the first shells fired struck the hotel itself and the restaurant and burst inside. The havoc caused by one of them, which exploded in the saloon, is shown above: the

furniture and everything in the apartment was hurled in confusion to right and left on all sides and upset and damaged. Viewed from outside after the bombardment, a gaping rent is to be seen extending from the roof of the Grand Hotel half-way down the main building. Among the other hotels that suffered damage was the Royal, into which four shells smashed, one into Room No. 112.—[Photo. Topical.]



BOMBARDED FOR HALF-AN-HOUR BY A GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER AND AN ARMoured CRUISER, WHICH FIRED ABOUT FIFTY SHOTS, CAUSING CASUALTIES

Scarborough, although the Germans have been pleased to call it a fortified place, is, in fact, an open town, and nothing stronger than a well-known seaside resort. Until the other day, it had not been attacked from the sea since 1066, when Harald Hardrada and Tostig contrived to fire it and almost demolished it; and it had never before suffered bombardment. For all that, it had heard naval guns in action. In September

1779, for example, Paul Jones, commanding a Franco-American squadron, gave battle off the place to a considerable fleet of Baltic merchantmen, convoyed by the British war-ships "Serapis" and "Countess of Scarborough." Scarborough, as most must know, is on the "nose" of the Yorkshire coast, seventeen miles north of Flamborough Head, and lies in an almost straight line to the mouth of the Elbe. It claims to be

CASUALTIES
a Queen of
somewhere
harbour, not
rail. The



Y SHOTS, CAUSING CASUALTIES AMONG CIVILIANS AND MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY: THE OPEN TOWN OF SCARBOROUGH—A FAMOUS EAST COAST WATERING-PLACE.

le off the place to a
s" and "Countess of
coast, seventeen miles
Elbe. It claims to be
a Queen of watering-places, and, as such, it began its development in 1620. The winter population is
somewhere about 35,000; but the season sees this increased to about 100,000. The town has a tidal
harbour, not accessible to vessels of large draught, and a floating-dock. It is 231 miles from London by
rail. The peninsula which divides the North Bay from the South Bay is dominated by the ruin of a

twelfth-century castle, whose list of Governors covers the dates from 1136 to 1832. At the moment of
writing, there is no official record of the number of casualties. The first War Office statement mentioned
13 casualties; a later, but unofficial, estimate gave Scarborough's losses as 17 civilians killed and about
100 wounded. The bombardment lasted from eight in the morning till eight-thirty.



BOMBARDED FOR THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES BY THREE GERMAN WAR-SHIPS, WHICH CAUSED 170 CIVILIAN AND 21 MILITARY CASUALTIES

Hartlepool, which was bombarded for thirty-five minutes by German war-ships, which appeared to be two battle-cruisers and an armoured cruiser, replied to the attack by means of its land-battery, which is reported to have hit and damaged the enemy. The civilian casualties have been given officially as 55 killed and 115 wounded. The casualties among the troops were 7 killed and 14 wounded. The civilian casualties

were caused in part by the fact that, in West Hartlepool particularly, the people crowded in the streets during the bombardment, which began at 8.15 in the morning. Hartlepool and West Hartlepool are adjacent seaports and municipal boroughs in South Durham. West Hartlepool is quite modern, dating from 1847 when its first coal-dock was inaugurated. It possesses ship-building yards, steel and iron plate-rolling mills

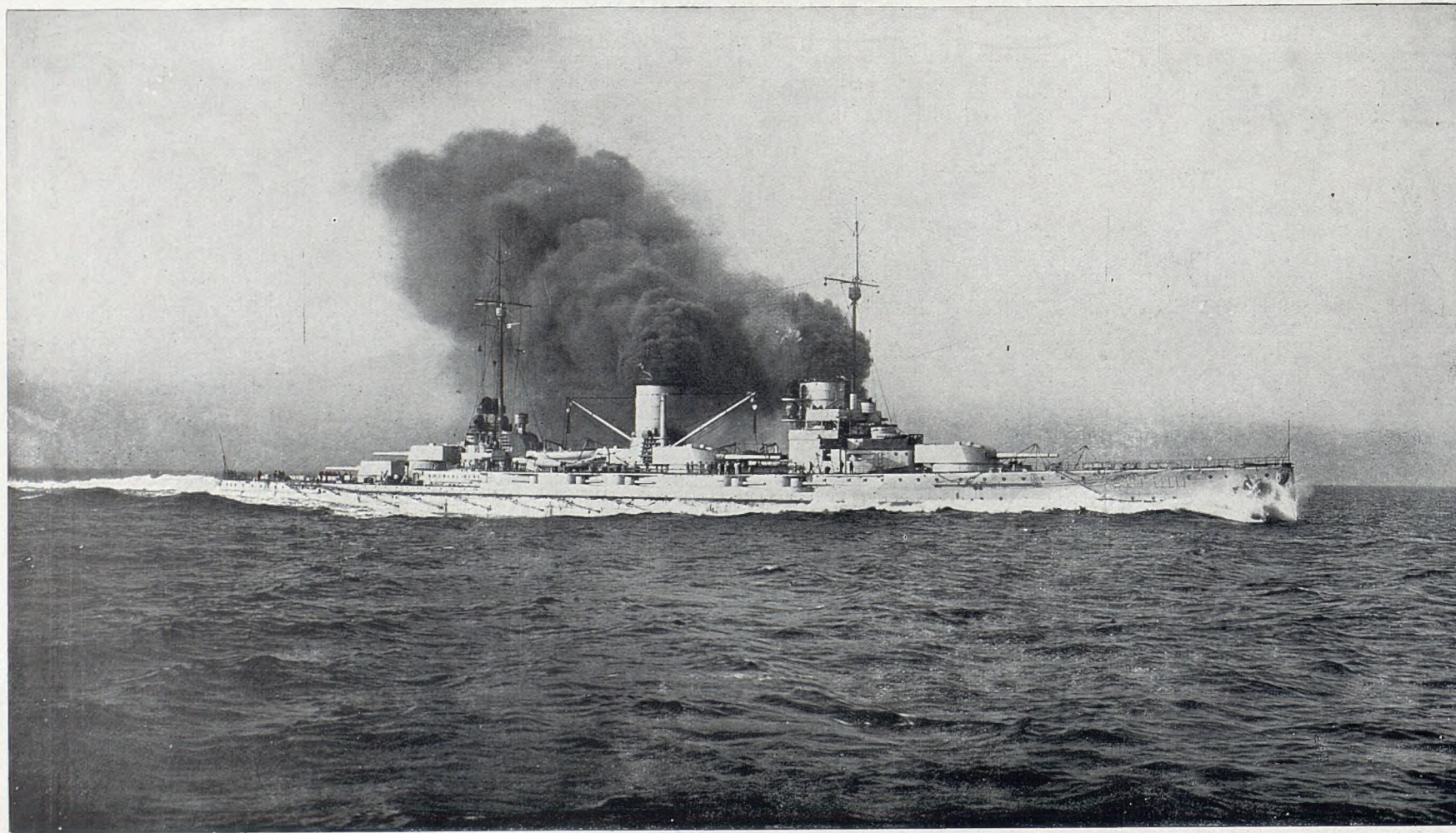
HARTLEPOOL
blast furnaces
etc.; together
the North
forty-five miles



HARTLEPOOL (WITH WEST HARTLEPOOL), A WELL-KNOWN EAST COAST PORT, WHICH REPLIED TO THE ENEMY WITH ITS LAND BATTERY.

blast furnaces, marine-engine works, cement works and factories for the making of pottery, paper and pulp, etc.; together with a large covered fish-market. There are seven wet docks, all of them the property of the North Eastern Railway: one at Hartlepool, the other six at West Hartlepool. Hartlepool is some forty-five miles from Scarborough. The population is over 100,000. The two towns are considered officially

as one port. Hartlepool last came into personal touch with war in 1563, when it fell into the hands of the Northern Earls. Nearly two centuries before that, being considered one of the chief seaports in the Kingdom, it provided five ships for the French War in 1346. It would seem that the official estimate of casualties is not complete.—[Photo. by Cyclorama Photocrome.]



DOUBTLESS ONE OF THE GERMAN WAR-SHIPS WHICH BOMBARDED OUR EAST COAST: THE BATTLE-CRUISER "MOLTKE."

In the Admiralty account of the German war-ships' raid on the East Coast, it was stated that a number of the fastest ships of the enemy were employed. In a War Office *communiqué* it was noted that the three ships which bombarded Hartlepool appeared to be two battle-cruisers and one armoured cruiser; that a battle-cruiser and an armoured cruiser bombarded Scarborough; and that two battle-cruisers fired

on Whitby. Germany has, in all, six battle-cruisers. This total includes the "Goeben," which is in the Black Sea; so that the ships engaged off our coast seem to have been the super-Dreadnoughts "Derfflinger" and "Luetzow," with the "Moltke" (a sister of the "Goeben"), the "Seydlitz," and the "Von der Tann." Possibly only four of these battle-cruisers were engaged.

USEFUL GIFTS FOR OFFICERS.

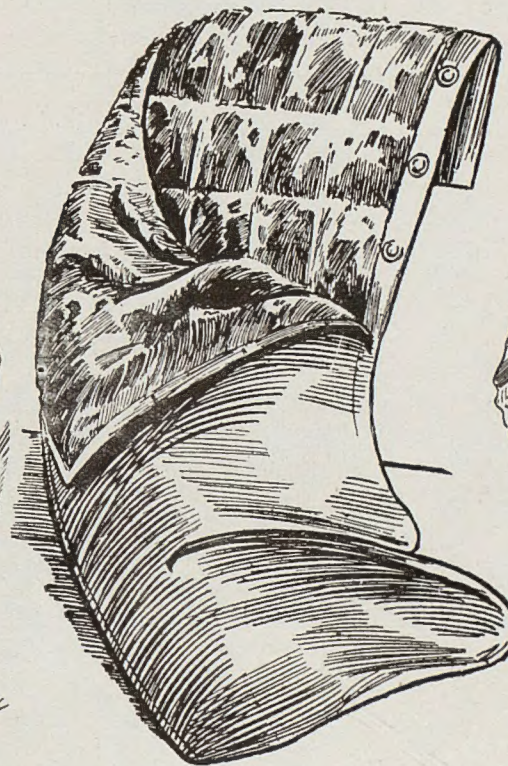
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